 debt relief to farmers, improved supply of institutional credit, assured irrigation facilities, watershed management, better extension and farming support services and subsidiary income opportunities.

Statement

Cases of suicide by Farmers as received from State Governments

Sl.	Name of the State	Period	No. (Based on the figures reported by State Govts.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2004	1251
		2005	632
		2006	514
		2007 (upto 30.06.2007)	**142**
2.	Karnataka	2004-05	271
		2005-06	163
		2006-07	343
		2007-08 (upto 31.12.2007)	235
3.	Maharashtra		Total Vidarbha
		2004	632 441
		2005	595 **431**
		2006	2355 1448
		2007	1985 1230
		2008 (upto Jan 2008)	110 72
4.	Kerala	2001 to 2006	841
		2007 (upto 31.10.2007)	64
5.	Tamil Nadu	2000-2007 (upto to March 2007)	26
6.	Punjab*	2004	11
		2005	6
		2006	3
7.	Gujarat	2004	7
		2005	125
		2006	**149**

* The information reported *vide* State Government letter No. 4/39/06, Agri.2 (10)/7257 dt. 21.03.06 relates to the cotton belt of Punjab. Government of Punjab has also reported *vide* their letter no. 4/15/07-Agri. 2 (10V3943 dt. 11.05.07, that number of suicides due to debt burden in the year 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 was 2, nil, 3 and 3 respectively.

NB 1: Nil report has been received from some states namely, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Goa, Haryana, Sikkim, J&K, Mizoram, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Rajasthan and all UTs.

Health hazard of tobacco

* 122. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the dimension/statistics pertaining to health hazard by tobacco;

(b) how many tobacco-related deaths occur in the country daily/annually;

(c) whether 40 per cent of all health problems in the country are due to tobacco and the Centre is spending Rs. 45 crores thereof;

(d) whether a powerful lobby is opposing ware against tobacco;

(e) what measures are being taken to effectively enforce total ban on smoking in public; and

(f) how hazardous is 'GUTKA' and what is his Ministry's stand regarding its ban?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (c) There are studies to indicate that approximately 40% of the diseases burden in the country is associated with some form of tobacco and its products. Approximately 50% of all cancer deaths in the country are due to tobacco consumption. The majority of the cardio vascular diseases, cancer and lung disorders are directly attributable to tobacco consumption. No such specific data regarding the death due to tobacco year wise is being maintained centrally. However as per report of the Tobacco Control of India 2004, every year approximately 0.8 million people die due to tobacco related illness in India. As per an article titled 'A Nationally Representative Case—Control Study of Smoking and Death in India published by New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM) dated 13th February, 2008, smoking causes a large number of premature deaths in India. This study estimates that in 2010, approximately 1 million premature deaths would occur due to smoking tobacco in some form or other. Of the 1 million deaths, approximately 70% (1 lakh women and 6 lakh men) will occur in middle age rather than old age.

(d) Insofar as lobby opposing the Tobacco Control efforts, there have been various representations from industry and other relevant stakeholder objecting to the specific Rules/ Provision of the Act, 2003. The Government has taken into consideration these representations, while formulating the policies keeping in mind the overall public health objective.

(e) Government has enacted a comprehensive tobacco control legislation titled "The Cigarettes And Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisements and Regulation to Trade And Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003, in May 2003, for discouraging the use of cigarettes and other tobacco products. Some important provisions of the Act, which are applicable to whole of the country, are:—

- Prohibition of direct and indirect advertisement of all tobacco products.
- Prohibition of smoking in a public place;
- Prohibition of sale of all tobacco products to a person below the age of 18 years and within a radius of 100 yards of educational institutions.
- Mandatory depiction of statutory health warning on all tobacco packs.